cean is a Vendean. He goes to war with Gambetta in the same spirit as his native Province waged war upon the Elues at the end of the last century, report to the last century admits of a comparison with a fine tree in winter. Every detail is distinctly brought out, and yet does not confuse the outlines of the trunk and main branches.

M. Grevy yesterday advised M. Jules Ferry not to resign until after the Senatorial elections. The late Premier had been severely handled by two orators, but not defeated. M. Gambetta's motion was, the President observed, almost word for word a repetition of a sentence in M. Jules Ferry's speech. The President has long shrunk from asking Gambetta to take office, and smomoned him yesterday to the Elysce with reluctance. To be completely independent M. Grevy urged his brother last week to resign the Governorship of Algeria. It is a pity that he did not do so last spring when the Journault incident arose. I am disposed to think that M. Gambetta will try to "get around" the President of the Republic, and to overcome the feeling that he has harbored against him since 1871. It is worthy of note that M. Wilson did so because it was contained in M. Jules Ferry's speech.

#### CARP CULTURE IN AMERICA.

DISTRIBUTION OF YOUNG CARP FROM THE PONDS AT WASHINGTON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 27.-This week there will be distributed among the ponds of southern New-Jersey some thousands of young carp, bred in the national fish-rearing ponds at Washington. For a few days past they have been disporting themselves in a big tub at the office of Captain M. P. Pierce, United State-Fish Commissioner of Eastern Pennsylvania and South ern New-Jersey, in Philadelphia. They are bright, lively little fellows, three months old, and averaging perhaps two inches long. They were sent from Washington by Professor Baird, for free distribution to all applicants who can prove that they have suitable pends to put them in, for the rittle fish will not thrive in cold running streams, nor in water where they will come in contact with larger and more pugnacious fish. Captain Pierce already received more than five hundred applications for them. Three years ago, he says, there were only three carp ponds in Southern New-Jersey. Now there are probably fifty in successful operation, and two hus-

dred more in course of construction.

Carp seem to be the best adapted of all fish to artificial culture. Trout-raising is not generally profitable. Bass do not thrive in confined bodies of water. But carp will do well in almost any pond, though decidedly preferring warm, still and shallow water. So it happens that unexpected saccess has attended carp culture in the South. In China, it is said, these fishes have been raised for food for hundreds of years, and are kept in tube or pans, and fed on refuse scraps from the kitchen. In Germany and France, too, they are raised in artificial ponds. It was from Germany that the supply now in this country was originally obtained. The first lot, of 400, was brought ever in 1874, but all died on the way. Eleven out of the second to of 100 reached New-York alley. Of the third consignment not one perished. Since then several other large lots have been imported without loss. The eleven large lots have been imported without loss. The eleven large lots have been imported without loss. The eleven were found to weigh fourteen, seventeen and eighteen-and-a-half pounds respectively. This is about twee the size attained by carp in Europe. A carp pond should be shallow, and have a madel bottom. No other fish should be allowed in it. The fish live principally upon vegetable food, though they will sometimes cat worms and other finesets; therefore a plentiful growth of aquatic plants is desirable. Artificial feeding may be reserted to, the best food for carp being cooked vegetables, such as polatices and cabbage; also corn, corn meal mush, peas and boans. By judicious hand-feeding it is not difficult to make an acre of water yield a ton or more of fish. do well in almost any pond, though decidedly preferring

#### WHAT CAN BE FOUND IN UNION SQUARE.

The rush of people to Tiffany & Co's, is so great that a Thibune reporter was unable the other day to get any one to escort him through the building. Accordingly he was given permission to wander as he pleased and see all he could. The flash of diamonds was ewildering, and their array of the richest kind. The lost fistilious taste could be satisfied either in small or large stones, for all were of excellent quality. There re some very beautiful rivieres ranging in value as high as \$100,000. The great fashion now is in rubles, of which there is a large display. They are worth three times as much as diamonds when of the right color. Cat's yes and black pearls are also in great demand. There is in pearls and diamonds and other precions stones. The stock of lewelry, as usual at this season, is complete in all the novelites and desirable new ideas. In silver immerced and raised work is still the favorite. immered and raised work is still the favorite. At Tiffany's the variety in this work is very extensive. The evidence of its worth is shown by the great demand created for it in Europe in the best circles of society. In fance, articles, especially designed for the holidays, one of the features, particularly interesting and pleasing to women, is the collection of fans covered with laces, of new designs and of the richest manufacture, with artistic paintings by Albert, Neiter, Lazedez, Wichel-Langeller and many others. There are the cholest of fancy gill goods with enameds of artistically-painted perceause, every article leeing pointived to sail Michel-Langeller and many others. There are the choleest of fancy gilt goods with enamels of artistically-painted porceams, every article being contrived to suit some special rectifement, occasion or person. Among some time some of the ligher grades of articles are a gold operaglass, sot with 176 stones, worth \$12,000; and one breins, riding whips and canes mounted in solid gold. There are also gold match-boxes set with diamonds, rubies and suppliers. Leather goods have attained a higher grade in this country even than in England, where heretofore it has been supposed the most extravagant articles of that class were to be found. There are here dressing-cases or bags, mail ects and tollet-cases, furnished with and composed of articles selected in accordance with the wishes of the buyer, and consequently containing thoroughly useful as well as rich implements.

On the second door there is a rich collection of bronzes, clocks and marbles. So rich and extensive is the stock that it is impossible to go into details. The extent and variety of the display must be seen in order to be appreciated. This is true also of the third floor, where is the exhibit of pottery, china and glassware. The annual blue-book of the firm has not yet been issued. There are calls for it from all parts of the country. It will be ready in a few days.

GOAT-KEEPING IN ENGLAND.

## GOAT-KEEPING IN ENGLAND.

A LETTER FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Siz: My attention having been drawn to your editorial comment in THE TRIBUNE of August 10, in reference to the encouragement of goat-keeping among the rural poor in this country by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, 1 beg to be allowed to say a few words on the subject. You state that " the flesh of the goat is rank and

its milk unpalarable compared with that of the cow." Now the first remark applies solely to the male, the meat of the she-goat being extremely good, while that of a sucking kid is simply delicious and quite equal to lamb in flavor, though the joints are smaller and less plump. I have frequently deceived friends at my table, who, when partaking of it, were under the impression they were cating lamb. As to the milk it is only on rare occasion that any different taste can be detected between it and cows' milk, though far richer than the latter both in cream and general nutritive properties; while at the same time, strange to say, it is much easier of digestion than cows' milk. In proof of its superior richness I submit the following analytical tables, the analysis of the goats' milk having been made by the well-known chemist, Dr. Voelcker, from a sample taken at hap-hazard from a goat at the dairy show of 1880:

GOATS' MILK. 
 Water
 82.02

 Fat (pure butter)
 7.02

 Caselin
 4.67

 Milk sugar
 5.28

 Mineral matter (ash)
 1.01
 100.00 100.00

It was in consequence of the vast amount of ignorance and prejudice that prevailed in England on the subject of goats and their produce that led to the organization, in October, 1879, of the British Goat Society, which now numbers more than 200 members. In a paper read before its members last De cember the advantages of goats' milk were fully

cember the advantages of goats' milk were fully set forth by the writer, Dr. Lec, who dwelt on its superiority over cows' nailk for infants having to be brought up by hand; and, in the discussion that followed, numerous cases were cited of children whose lives had been saved by its use alone.

Next to the cow, the goat produces the largest quantity of milk, in proportion to its size, of all domestic animals, and by its hardy nature and the facility with which it is maintained, it is naturally well adapted for cottagers who only require sufficient milk for the daily use of their families. Now the great scarcity of cows' milk in nearly all counwent amplied for cottagers was only require sumi-cient milk for the daily use of their families. Now the great scarcity of cows' milk in nearly all coun-try places in England, together with the abundance of grass and herbage which abounds on the high-roads and by-ways here, and is allowed to graw to waste, has led the society to encourage cottagers to keep goals: and to do this by providing them with a goal and allowing the payments to be made by weekly or monthly instalments. The president of the institution, the Duke of Wellington, has com-menced to do this on his estate, utilizing a herd he menced to do this on his estate, utilizing a herd he has just imported from the Cape for the purpose. The cottager pays 30 shillings for the goat in full milk, and the Duke repurchases the animal, when

milk and the Duke repurchases the animal, when dry, for £1.

That in the vast pastures of the United States goats might be profitably kept for the sake of their milk for the manufacture of Roquefort and the favorite (in France) Mont d'Or, I quite believe and should be glad to hear of such a step being taken; but the goat is none the less the poor man's friend.

H. S. Holmes Peglers,

Honorary Secretary British Goat Society.

Darmills, Radlett. near Watford, England, Nov. 12, 1881.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AID FOR HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

Several hundred Hebrews who are interested in the care and aid of Hebrew immigrants met yesterday morning in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Seventy-seventh-st, and Third-ave, to organize a society to assist such persons. The meeting was called by the Russian Emigrant Relief Fund Committee, which has found that the labor of providing for the great number of Hebrew immigrants is too great for it. Some of those present were opnosed to organizing a new society, and thought that the work of assisting the immigrants could be attended to by the United Hebrew Charities. Directors of that body, however, declared that they had enough to attend to in caring for local cases of distress. It was argued that if the new society was formed, it would have to be national in character.

A resolution to form a society to be known as the Hebrew Emigrant Aid Society was adopted. A committee was appointed to present some plan of organization. The committee reported the names of about twenty-five Hebrews in this city, who would organize by electing officers. Among these are Charles M. Bernheim, J. S. Menken, M. Isaacs, M. Ellinger, E. L. Einstein, Jacob Seligman, J. A. Schiff, William Strauss, Frederick Nathan, exJudge Joachimsen, L. Rosenfeld, Jacob Hess, M. Berlinger, Isaac Hemburger, Jacob Cohen, ex-Alderman Bennett and Alderman-elect Levy. AID FOR HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

BALDWIN AND THE AQUEDUCT BOARD. Theodore Baldwin, besides acting as teller for the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, kept the books of the Newark Agneduct Board from 1868 to about 1879. The people, being dissatisfied with the management of the Board's affairs, and especially Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, kept the books of the Newark Aqueduct Board from 1868 to about 1879. The people, being dissatisfied with the management of the Board's affairs, and especially because the debt of the Board's affairs, and especially because the debt of the Board had largely increased, demanded an investigation. In the early part of 1878 Charles Robertson was appointed to examine the books of the Board. He reported that they were in a bad candition, but gave no evidence of corruption or embezzlement. Cash transactions were written on slips of paper, some of which had not been preserved, and often the items were not transferred to the cash-book for many months. The cash-book was frequently left unbalanced for balf a year. No record of deposits in the Mechanics' Bank was kept by the Board, and the amount of the deposit could be learned only from the books of the bank. Recepts were deposited, but not credited on the books. Sometimes cash was received by the Board without any entry being made in the books for months and even years. In one instance \$1.060.96 more cash was received than the entry in the books showed. Up to 1860 the Board was self-sustaining. The deficiency from that year to the time of the investigation was over \$800,000, much of which sum was used in filling lands belonging to the Board. The report of the expert gave other facts showing that the books were in a muddled condition. He gave up his attempts to straighten the cash account. He found instances where charges in the books were in excess of the fluores on the checks pertaining to the excess of the figures on the checks pertaining to the

EFFECTS OF OCEAN GALES. EFFECTS OF OCEAN GALES.

The steamship Assyrian Monarch from London was the only one of the overdue transatiantic steamships which arrived yesterday. She sailed from London on November 9, and had continuous head gales with high seas, which prevented her making more than half speed during the greater part of the voyage. She reports having sighted, on November 18, in latitude 48° north, tongitude 40° west, a Great Western Line steamship bound west. This vessel is supposed to be the Bath City, which sailed from Briston, England, on November 10, and is now three days overdue.

overdne. e bark T. Jeffie was fifty-three days from Fleet The bark T. Jeffie was lifty-three days from Fleetwood, England, a dencountered a hurricane on October 21 lasting twelve hours, in which some of the
sails were lost, the main and mizzen topmasts were
sprung, the cargo was shifted, and the vessel
thrown on her beam ends. It was not until
the gale subsided, and then with great difficulty,
that the vessel was again righted. The schooner
A. M. Tyler, from Virginia, struck on a sunken
wreck off Shark River, N. J., on Thanksgiving Day,
breaking through the bottom. This caused her to
leak, and she arrived with her hold full of water.
The following steanships are from a leak, and she arrived with her hold full of water. The following steamships are from a day to a week overdue at this port: From Liverpool, the Coptic, November 14, and the Republic, November 15, from Hamburg; the Cassins, November 16, the Africa, November 1, and the Allemanis, November 13; the Khein, from Bremen, November 13; the St. Germain, from Havre, November 12; the Castor, from American, November 10; the Alexander Bixia, from Marseilles, November 6; the Nebo, from Rio Janeiro, November 1; the Waeshaid, from Antwerp, November 12; the City of London, from London, November 13; and the Bath City, from Bristol, November 10.

A PROPOSED NEW COUNTY IN NEW-JERSEY. A PROPOSED NEW COUNTY IN NEW-JERSEY.

Notice is given in an Essex County newspaper that application will be made to the New Jersey Logislature at its next session for the creation of a new county, to be called the "County of Newark," to comprising the boundaries of Newark. The application is made by readents of the townships, and grows out of antagonisms of interest that have existed for some time between the city of Newark and the ownships. Under the County government the city has pense of county improvements, most of which have been in the townships, such as the exection of bridges, grading and making roads, etc. The town-ships had a prepondurance in the Board of Free-

This has always breed a source of complaint and This has always breed a source of complaint and protest on the part of the faxpayers of Newark, where long ago the project of separation from the county was considered and received general favor. The city, on the other hand, has a preponderance in nominating conventions, and usually uses it to elect Newark men to county offices. The present application will not meet with any opposition in Newark, but will be opposed in South Jersey, where the creetion of a new county in North Jersey, where the addition of a new North Jersey Senator in the Legislature are viewed with jealousy.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO DOCTORS. Dr. Nagle, the assistant registrar of Vital S atis-tics, received the following telegram on Saturday from the Meunt Smai Hospital:

Two certificates have been signed without my conser-tefuse permits. Dr. L. E. Boreners. Two certificates have been signed without my consent. Refuse permits.

Dr. B. E. Ronchim.

Dr. Borcheim, who is the house physician, could not be found last night. Dr. Weise, the acting house physician, told a Transune reporter that his relations with Dr. Borcheim had not been very pleasant, and that was the cause of the telegram. Dr. Borcheim was not in attendance when it was necessary to sign the permits. As acting house physician Dr. Weises signed his name, because helDr. Weises was not registered. When Dr. Borcheim came in he was angry and sent the felegram. Dr. Weises immediately went down and registered and signed the permits with his own name. No other physician, Dr. Weises and, would have done what Dr. Borcheim did, because there was no dispute as to the cause of death in the two cases for which permits were granted.

FUNERAL OF SUPERINTENDENT FIELD.

The funeral of the late Thomas Warren Field, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Brooklyn, was attended yesterday afternoon in the South Bushwick Reformed Church, in Bushwick-ave, near Dekaib-ave. Only those who were early at the church or who had reserved seats were able to get into the building, and as many persons were outside as within. Very many of the school trustees and principals, as well as teachers and pupils, were in attendance. The members of the Board of Education attended in a body. Among others present were ex-Register Hugh McLanghlin, ex-Mayor Hunter, Demas Strong, Register Carroll and John W. Flaberty. The pull bearers were L. D. V. Hardenberg, John French, Gen. James Jourdan, ex-Mayor Booth, R. M. Whiting, ex-Surrogate Dailey, George C. Bennett and N. S. Meeker. The services were conducted by the Rev. George D. Hulst, pastor of the charch. Music was sang by 75 pupils of the public schools. The butial was in Greenwood Cemetery. FUNERAL OF SUPERINTENDENT FIELD.

A CITY WITH A BAD CREDIT.

The Public Works Commissioner of Long Island City was recently instructed to supply the public buildings and police stations with fuel for the winter. He advertised for proposals, but not one coal dealer responded. A second advertisement also received no response. None of the local coal dealers will do any business with the city, as they cannot get their money. The Aldermen are punctual to audit the bills and the Mayor to grant warrants, but the treasurer refuses to honor them, for the reason that there is no money in the particular fund out of which payment was directed. Last week Police Commissioner Williams advanced money to furnish coal to the police stations.

## A NEW COASTWISE STEAMSHIP.

The Morgan Steamship Line has contracted with Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Det., for a new steamship which is to be the largest coastwise steamship affoat, having a capacity of 1,000 more bales of cotton than the Chalmetts, of the same line, with more improvements, greater power and an in-creased speed. She will be built of iron with watertraits conpartments, and have a cargo capacity for 9,000 bales of cotton. Her length is to be 340 feet between perpendiculars, 42 feet beam and 324 feet depth of hold. She will be completed by April I, and will then be put on the New-York and New-Orleans route.

ARRIVALS OF DELEGATES.

ARRIVALS OF DELEGATES.

Many of the delegates to the National Tariff Convention, which is to be held in this city at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday and Wednesday, arrived in this city Salurday and yesterday, and visited the headquarters of the Convention, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the course of the day. Among these were John W. Hinton, Milwankee; J. Wessey Pullman, Platadelphia; R. P. Myers, Cleveland, and George L. Burrows, Michigan. The sub-Committee of Arrangements will meet to-day at noon, and the Executive Committee in the evening. The Convention will be called to order on Tuesday by D. F. Thurs-

ton, chairman of the Executive Committee, Will- MR. FROTHINGHAMS VIEWS.

A CHURCH WORKINGMEN'S CLUB. A Workingmen's Club, modelled after similar or ganizations common in English parishes, has been in operation for the last seven years in connection ganizations common in English parishes, has been in operation for the last seven years in connection with the Church of the Holy Communion, at sixthave, and Twentieth-st. Last evening an anniversary service was held at which the members of the club were present. In the chancel were the Rev. Dr. Gallandet, the Rev. Henry Mottet, the Rev. Percy Earnes and Bishop T. A. Starkey, of Northern New Jersey. After appropriate religious exercises the pastor, the Rev. Henry Mottet, read the report of the secretary of the club. The report gave a comprehensive history of the club. The report gave a comprehensive history of the club from its formation to the present time, and described its workings. Members of the organization are entitled to a "sick benefit" of \$5 a week for the first tweive weeks of their sickness, and \$3 for each week thereafter. On the death of a member an assessment of \$1 is made on each member of the club and the amount so raised is paid to the deceased member's family. The workings of the club have been satisfactory in every respect. A cooperative store was started some time ago by the association, and was successful. It was given up because the increase of business rendered it necessary to hire some one to take charge of it all the time, and a proper person could not be found. When the members of the club are sick they have medical attendance and medicines furnished tree. The club was originally organized with fifty members, but now numbers 150. organized with fifty members, but now numbers 150.

After reading the secretary's report the pastor After reading the secretary's report the pastor read the treasurer's report. This report showed the ciub to be on a good financial basis. The sermon of the evening was preached by Bishop Starkey. He delivered an eloquent discourse especially adapted to working men, taking his text from Ephesaus, II, 19: Now, therefore, ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God. The Bishop spoke of the good work that a band of Christian workmen might do, and hoped for the organization of similar clubs in the other parishes of the city.

clubs in the other parishes of the city.

Music was rendered by a choir of men and boys. A collection was taken up in aid of the club's building fund. The benediction was pronounced by the

The scheme TO TAP LAKE GEORGE. The scheme projected last year by which water was to be brought from Lake George to this water was to be brought from Lake George to this city is still under consideration by its originators. At present there is a gang of surveyors running chains through the eastern part of Reasselaer County, a short distance from Troy. The vicinity of Lake George near the chain of Podunk mountains, which embraces what is termed the Mount Hope range, is dotted with little lakes which are fed by mountain springs with the purest water. From this point it is the purpose to construct an aqueduct, which will connect with Sand Lake, Crooked Lake and other small bodies of water and make them tributary to the plan. When the preliminary surveys and estimates are completed an effort will be made to get the city authorities to take an interest in the matter. It is said that the towns and cities along the Hudson River between this city and Lake George can be supplied from the same aqueduct.

#### THE FIRE RECORD.

A WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

Petersburg, Va., Nov. 26.-The large crick factory on Second-at., formerly occupied by Loram, entirely destroyed by fire early this morning. At the d. Williams for the storage of sumac leaves; and when ourned contained 1,400,000 pounds of leaves and 15,000 Williams's loss is covered by an insurance of \$11,500. The building was insured for \$8,500 Most of the in surence is in Northern companies, represented here by the Petersburg Savines Insurance Company. The fire originated in a stable adjoining the factory, occupied by L. V. Cellins, which is supposed to have been set on

SLIGHT DAMAGE IN THREE PLACES The carpenter shop of J. B. Perkins, at No. 218 West Houston-st., was damaged \$500 by fire late sterday afternoon. The cause of the fire was unknown. A damage of \$100 was caused by flames in the base ment of No. 21 Park Row, occupied by Gustave Euer as restaurant. The bull-ling is owned by Demas Barnes. Flames from a defective flux caused a damage of \$50 h Callahan's hal store at No. 140 Bowery last evening.

A DWELLING PARTIALLY BURNED. Newburg, N. Y., Nev. 27 .- The dwelling of Peter Ward was partially burned early this morning Two negro servants made their escape by jumping from the second story window. Most of the furniture was saved. The loss is estimated at \$8,000; insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

A RABN BURNED ON STATEN ISLAND. A barn and carriage house owned and occu-

pied by James Sweeny, at West Brighton, S. I., were en tirely destroyed by fire Saturday night. The tending were insured in the Watertown Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A GRIST MILL IN ASHES. BUFFALO, Nov. 27. reen, at East Aurora, was burned to day. Loss \$6,500 dly insured.

## RICH EXHIBITION IN FIFTH AVENUE.

One desiring elegant holiday goods in pendante, bracelete, car and finger tings, with sett diamonds and the precious stones, will find all that heart Starr's, No. 206 Fifth-ave. The display of these goods at this place is very attractive. The diamonds are of the purest water, and their combinations with rulines supphires and pearls produce rich effects. The pendants are very bundsome. A noticeable one is of rables and diamonds. It is of oringonal form, the projectives of the octagon being of diamonds. One large diamon forms the centre, and about this is a circle of rubies Another is a grouping of diamonds to form a shell. In the centre of this reposes a gray pearl. There is a famou oriental in design. In face pins, a handsome one is a conds. Another to be noted is set with a bar of rubic and has five diamonds pendant. A product which can be arranged for a bair ornament if desired, is a star of are here pieces for the hair, which are very inshiemable in the form of birds and butterflies. For these stones of

are here pieces for the hair, which are very inademable, in the form of birds and butterflies. For these stones of every color are used in combination with diamonds flarmonious and attractive effects are produced. In carrings there is a handsome pair consisting of a inregardly in each, encircled with diamonds, alse a pair with sapphire centres. Those are very fashionable for evening dress. Among the braceles there is one set with a very large white pearl. Another is set with a call a very large white pearl. Another is set with a call a very large white pearl. Another is set with a call of each of the control of the centre to those of two cards in size. There are circlets with set (mgs of rubies and diamonds alternately, which are graded in size from the five cards forming the centre to those of two cards in size. There are circlets with set (mgs of rubies and diamonds of sapphires and diamonds, and of diamonds alone. A neclacy horizontale for its beauty and richness consists of three rows of pearls with a class set with diamonds. It has a pendant of eight large diamonds aloned them. A large white pearl forms its centre, and another large one is itself pendant. In rings there are the same rich combinations in settings, sapphires and fives. There are handsome rings, teo, with settings of one diamond and one sapphire, and the same with one ruby and of clusters of diamonds. The call's eye is complyed here as elsewhere. Of the diamond rings, the mest nonceable one is a solutive of eight cardials. In singer ware, brouzes, clocks and all that pertains to the trade, there is a complete assertiment.

## SEAMAN AND WAITE DENOUNCED.

Ex-Senator Lent, chairman of the Resubfican Central Committee, said yesterday that the only usiness to be transacted at the special meeting of the ommittee called for Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, would be that having reference to the action of Aidermen Seaman and Waite. The call for the meeting will state this explicitly. The resolutions to be introduced will condemn

and Waite. The call for the meeting will state this explicitly. The resolutions to be introduced will condemn in the strongest term the action of the Aldermen in voting to confirm two Democratic Police Justices, thus turning out two Republicans against whose official record in Asing can be said. The IXIa District delegation will be asked to replace Mr. Seaman with another member. The Republican associations of the VIIIa and IXIa Assembly Districts to which Aldermen Waite and Scaman respectively belong will probably take action by expelling them.

"I have heard only one expression of opinion among Republicans concerning the action of Aldermen Waite and Scaman," said Chairman Lent, "and that is severe condemnation of their course. So far as I know they have given no satisfactory reason for their votes. Their statement about blocking Mayor Grace's government is absurd. The two Republicans who held the positions were men w o have the confidence of the community, and they would have retained office until their successors were nominated and confirmed. Hence there could be no such thing as brocking the government. By their action, too, the political complexion of the Board of Police Justices is changed from Republican to Democratic. This, or course, means that the Republican berks and other employes will be turned out, and their places filled by Democrate, as soon as this can be done."

Other Republicans are countily indignant with Chairman Leni over the action of the renegade Aldermen. The indications are that there will be a great deal of plain talk at the special acceting of the Central Committee, and Aldermen Waite and seaman will have an opportunity of learning their action, of their Republican hereful concerning their action, of their Republican hereful concerning their action.

The four candidates for Representatives at the recent election in Salisbury were all some law one man. He found out what four secondrels daughters had married.—[Danbury News.

portunity of learning the opinion of their Republican breakien concerning their action.

A GOOD CONFESSION. The Rev. Robert Collyer at the Church of the Mewich (Unitarian). The Rev. Robert Collyer preached at the

Church of the Messian yesterday on "Octavius Froth Ingham's Confession." The confession referred to in this subject is a statement recently made by Mr. Froth-ingham in which he declared that the drift of free thought was toward "dead materialism." He also said that he did not believe now any more in revealed religion than he did years ago, yet he doubted more, and had stopped denying to wait for more light. Mr. Collyer took his text from Luke xx:38: "For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living." The Sadacees, he said, stood in the front rank in

Christ's time for character and culture, and were as a class so upright and downright in their purpose that their name was a synonym for justice. They had no great assurance or even a fair hope touching the life to ome, but there was something grand in the ground they took, which, in a word, was that the hopes and fears which clothe the future with such glory on the one hand and such gloom on the other are alike a boudage on the and such ground of the other are and a boundage of the soul's free action. This should be left free, they said, so that men should serve God, not or a hope of reward as a fear of punishment, but through a pure love of goodness. They were true to such light as shone for them, and, as I make it out, did the best they could. I cannot but believe that Jesus very much of our freedom from doubt touching this mystery of the life to come lies in our freedom from hinking. Now, it will not do to say that your simple minded peasant or your new-minted convert fresh from the last revival has any real right to rank men and women whose minds are weighted with thought and rich learning, and whose lives are full of the finest here sm. It is not with harshness that the Master meets hese men and women. They must have had very human hearts, these Sadducees, as such men have now And so if I may leave those inquiring Sadducees, standing there with their eyes so eagerly looking into the Master's face, and touch the question only as it touches say since I caught something of the blessed faith we hold in common, that we can ponder over this question of the souls abiding and waiting op God to make good His promises sown so thick in what seems to be their very breaking, and be no more able to settle the ques-tion than a child first learning its letters can settle the non tank a came area rearring its retters can settle the meaning and purpose of the stars. What shall all do, and whither shall all got Jesus gives but one answer, God is not the God of the dead, but of the living, and we all live unto Him. Did the bubes care what we did with them when they lay on our heart I and what are we not bubes in this illimitable home of God, and what can we do better than to bestle down and leave all in His seeds.

we do better than to nestle down and leave all in His hands?

I have been led to touch the spirit of this great conference between Christ and the Sadducees because my heart has been stirred deeply by the confession my dear friend and brother Mr. Frothingbam has made just now of the shadows that have failed about his path, and the doubt he feels about the high worth of the movement in which he was the true leader. It is a good confession, and is touched all through with such clear courage as can only endear him afresh to those who say with Join James Taylor. "I love the truth even when it goes against me." It touches men also who answer very mearly to the type we have been looking at—men who think that the soni should not be holden either by its hopes and fears of the life to come, but snould stand true to the truth for its own sake. They are also among our best thinkers, and in their scarch for what they believe to be the truth they have borne hardship like good soldiers—very great hardships some of them, as I know. They are sweet and genute of heart, and their radicalism has done nothing to slay this pure worth of our human kind, but in those whom I hold as brothers, to deepen it, and make it more tender and true.

I think there is more worth also than my friend is ready to allow in the slemonstration which is being made as he thinks touching what we cannot do in the direction his confession points for the religious life—the life which springs from a sense of too's presence with its and His inver to us, and that faith in the immortal life that bursa and glows through our faith in Jesus Christ. It is a great him to know even what cannot be done from a man who has watched the drift and outcome of it so printfully, and honght the truth he tries to tell in at a such a cast. I cannot but feel also that there is far more in the movement than this mere negative worth. I have cabed it pioneering my friend and its fellow-thinkers have done a mobic part in shewing how much wider the area is in which we may live and stil

## OTHER SUNDAY SERVICES.

. RADICAL THOUGHT AND LIFE. The Rev. John W. Chadwick at the Second Dutterian Church in Brooklyn,

At the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, John W. Chalwick, the minister, yesterday morning made a reply to the recently published statements of Mr Frothingiam. A large congregation was present. As usual Mr. Chadwick took no text. He began by speak, ing of Mr. Frethingham's church in this city and the work done by it, and declared that it was a cruel shame that no one was chosen to fill his place when Mr. Froth ingham's health falled and he was compelled to go abroad. Mr. Frothingiam's recent statement, said Mr. Chadwick, was painful reading for the friends of rational religion. He denied Mr. Frothingham's assertion tha he was wholly alone in his work, and said that he had not a few earnest and thoughtful men and women in his society who were ready at all times with their aid and sympathy. Mr. Frothingham was one of a considerable number of rationalist preachers whose sympathy he never lacked, and of whose aid he might have availed himself much more frequently than be did. Thousands of people in America egarded him with admiration, gratitude and love. If as Mr. Frothingham says, he found himself " surrounded by radicals of the most extraordinary character " and queer and not altogether pleasant persons," should have rejoiced that it was so. There never was a new departure in thought and life that did not involve certain elements of erudity and disorder. Of Mr-Frothingham's statement that "it may be that those persons who deny the essential truths of revealed reigion are all wrong, Mr. Chadwick said: "Knowing what he does, for Mr. Frothingham to venture this opinion implies the profoundest skepticism that can afflict the human mind, the completest possible distrust of all the laws of evidence." After speaking of Mr. Frothingham's declaration that

his work had been largely in the nature of "restoration," and saying that "he was the most charming and delightful of destroyers," Mr. Chadwick referred to the present leaders in the free-thought movement, and then dwelt at some length on Mr. Frothingham's declaration that "the drift of free-thought teaching is unquestionably toward a dead materialism" He denied that this was true, and quoted from John Fiske, Spencer and Huxley in support of his assertion, adding that quotations of this sort might be indefinitely multiplied. He then proceeded to con sider the most significant part of Mr. Frothingham's

sider the most significant part of Mr. Frothingham's statement, and spoke as follows:

"Last, but not least, we have the assertion of our friend that 'no headway whatever has been made' by rationalism during the last quarter of a century; that the opponents of revealed religion have made no headway whatever against it in this time; that evangelical religion is stronger now and its churches are better filled than twenty years age. Well, if these things were so, I do not see that they would furnish any good and sufficient reason for a man who has emisted for the war to ask a furlough or a discharge. If the builde is going against as there is all the more reason for not backing out. That the battle is going against us does not disprove the justice of our cause. If all that Mr. Frothingian has said were true I should feel just as sure as I do now—and that is absolutely sure—that the theory of revealed religion is a theory attorly irrational and equally disaonorable to God and man. But is it true I so far is II from being so, that, If were possible for a man for reverse the experience of hip Yan Wankle and going to sleep now, wake us twenty years ago, I should in make for a quarter of a century by radical ideas! Why in less time than this the Unitarian body, of which Mr. Frothingham was once a minister, has undergone a radical transformation. The predominaries of its though, from time than this the Charlan cody, of which Mr. Prota-ingians was code a minister, has undergone a radical transformation. The predominance of its thought, from being largely supernaturalist, has become more large-ly gail-supernaturalist. The men who now deny the pure humanity of Jesus are few and far between. A theory of the lithle which could not have commanded twenty votes in a General Assembly of Unitarian minis-

ters in 1860 is now accepted with few dissenting voices No venerableness of age has been superior to the advance of the all-conquering ideas. The old baye shamed the young with the clearness of their preceptions and the boldness of their speech. 'I am with you,' Dr. Dewey has signalled to me again and again from the calm height of six and eighty years.

"How does the matter stand with Evangelleal religion! It is stronger now than it was twenty years ago, says Mr. Frothingham. But how is it stronger! As a dogmatic system of trinity, atonement, total depravity, election, reprobation, everiasting hell? Or even as a system of revealed religion basing itself upon a book infailibly inspired! Neither the one nor the other. On the contrary, the numerical and general success of orthodoxy is largely in proportion to its modification or denial of the greeds it nominally holds, or to the retieence of the preachers concerning them. Dogmas that even twenty years ago formed the staple of orthodox preaching are now reserved for state occasions. How much preaching is there about the trinity, about total depravity, about from the traditional methods are the most ghally heard. In Germany the Lutheran Church has been remarkably impervious to radical truth. And with what result! A cautions observer, for many years a reselient of Germany, replies that it is steadily losing its hold upon the mental, moral and ascelal life of the ingre German communities. In spite of the Emperor 'sinfluence Berlin is almost unconscious of the existence of organized Christianity. The Protestant communities of France and Holiand evince a steadily increasing rationalisite tendency.

"In England the career of Dean Stanley is a remarkain England the career of Dean Stanley is a remarkain England the career of Dean Stanley is a remarkain England the career of Dean Stanley is a remarka-

scious of the existence of organized Christianity. The Protestant communities of France and Holland evince a steadily increasing rationalistic tendency.

"In England the career of Dean Stanley is a remarkable commentary on the 'no headway' of Mr. Frothingham. For he was not alone in his inclusive sympathies and brave, free thought, but hundreds of the clergy and thousands of the laity were with him. Dr. Abbot has written of the Bible as rationally as could Mr. Frothingham himself, and of the New Testament miracles also, and there is not apparently the slightest disposition to impeach his clerical standing. The condition of religious thought in Scotland is so generally understood that I need hardly mention it. Can it be that dailying plensantly with Alpine glories or lost in admiration of the 'ignorant and superstitious' priests at Rome, our friend has never nearly of Robertson Smith or of the 'Scotch Sermons,' written by ten or twelve of the most gifted ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, which are aubstantially as rational, as anti-supernatural, as the sermons of Theodore Parker! A quarter of a century ago the orthodoxy of Scotland had not given a sign of rational tendency; and now the Established Church and the Free Kirk and he United Presbyterians vie with each other in the number and ability of their men completely dominated by the Angelore. But all vie with each other in the number and ability of their men completely dominated by this tendency. But all who find themselves in this condition are not content

Unitarian fellowship.

"Such are a few of many facts that have a certain bearing on the assertion that rational religion has made no headway during the last quarter of a century, and that evangelical churches are better filled to-day than twenty years ago. If the second member of this sentence is true, it is because the first member is not true. Let the old standards be enforced; let the old doctrines be distinctly preached, and the doors of the churches aye, and the windows, would be chosed with the crowd of men and women that would tread upon each other in their haste to leave the sacred precincts for a breath of less asply visiting and sulphurous air."

In conclusion, Mr. Chadwick said that in Mr. Frothingham's books would be found "abundant refutations for every sentence he has lately spoken against the cause

every sentence he has lately spoken against the cause which once he served so well."

#### A SERMON BY A GREEK. Professor Messaroz at the Hartem Presbylerian Church.

The pulpit of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, adison-ave and One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., was occupied yesterday by Professor Waldo Messaroz, a native of Athens, Greece, who has recently become a citizen of this country with the intention of making it his home. Professor Messaroz took for his subject "The Unknown God." The preacher began with a reference to the recent discussions upon Christianity in a popular to occupy themselves with formal defences of Christianity against the attack of infidels, but to study carefully the groundworks of their faith in order to instruct their

"Our God is not an inexplicable mystery," continued the speaker. "His promises are sure, and there is no other oundation on which to build a Christian character. The mythology of Ancient Greece was perfect in its deiffeatheir divine symbol. The chisel of the scutptor, the logic of the philosopher, and the imagination of the poet united to embellish and magnify the divine idea as it appeared to human thought. Philosophy touched the hem of God's garment, but it failed to grasp the vital truth that Christ came to publish in His person. So in the midst of their temples they had erected an altar to the Unknown God. Socrates lived theogony. After him Plato launched the pleasure backs of his philosophy upon a sea of surmise. Aristotle, after years of searching, cried out at the and I die in perturbation; Cause of causes, pity the. Out of the ashes of the old philosophy sprang the p of dead materialism. These everlaising negatives are as ing fairn in the human heart, and the new who have to faith rathe the numan heart, and the new who have to faith rathe in entirities to take need when they lead to the faith as the restriction to take need when they lead to the faith in the human heart, and, though may still be too soon for the harvest, he hads no premay still be too soon for the harvest, he hads no premay still be too soon for the harvest, he hads no premay the pains. It was quite natural, I think, also for a rean of his discussions to test that there might be more the faith in these from his own train he had reported in the eager search for a new faith which his heart estild rest. He feels that we cannot eat which his heart estild rest. He feels that we cannot eat which his past, with the cherrel of the living God for all unit and all riguiteousness is the neer of those who of Greece, and proclaimed the Carist

space bear witness to the inject and massesty of rim who belds the world as in a balance. Go to the Pyramids, to Sinal, to the remotest human records, and be convinced that the earth is the Lord's and the failness thereof. Look on the Jow and see Jacob, the Arab and behold Esan. The skephteism of this age is mard-headed and critical. Let us reason with it, using logic drawn from astronomy, of all sciences the most exact. On account of the distance of the carth from the moon its high takes a second and a quarter to reach us, the sur's light proportionally longer. And so on fill we come to a star of the twellth magnitude, whose light mass travel for 12,000 years before it is visible on this earth. Thus we never see planchs as they are, but only as they have been. If with our limited inlines we can grasp so much of infinity, how much more can the omissence of the treator comprehend us. For as the warm ray of light from the stereoptican projects the perfect details of a pletture upon a distant canvas, so may every ray of light around us carry the story of our life out into space and for read by the eye of God. Thus our most secret deeds are hierally brought to the light. And not only our, but those of the whole human race from the time of Adam.

but those of the woole manner race from the time of Adam.

Thus we observe that God seeth us, and that God knoweth us, but of what avail to argue with you thus far, unless I add the riea of personal responsibility through man's immortality—there may be some who deny the immortality of the soul. Let them read the reasoning of Socrates, who groped after the truth as one who walked in the dark. Disease may destroy the bedy but it cannot teach the soul. That belongs to eternity. Destroy the organ of bearing, you do not destroy sound. Destroy the sight, you only break the window through which the mind regards the outward world. The soul is a perfect entity because its deeds are recorded bethrough winch the mind regards the outward world. The soul is a perfect entity because its deeds are recorded before God. How then shall we escape condemnation in our thoughts and our daily life? There is no morality without Christ. The moral man is a humbug. His very virtues tread upon the hecks of vices. We must be helped by God, and He has given us His Son to lean upon in temptation. His love is all around us. To the Greeks God was the enlarged stature of a farole man. To the Jew God was taw. To the Christian God is love, which includes all strength, all beauty and rest. We should not speak, then, of the unknown God, but of God the known, whose minificent protection enwraps as as the mother converge to all the control of the con mown, whose unmificent protection enwraps us as the nother enwraps her children in swaddling clothes.

# BELIEVING WITH THE HEART.

Mr. Beether in Plymouth Church (Congregational.)
Plymouth Church was thronged to the doors yesterday morning and many persons were turned away seeing the impossibility of getting sittings. Mr. Beecher preached upon the need of believing with the heart to salvation. Among other things he spoke of the limits to man's

power over his beliefs. Some things could not be con-trolled in belief. The senses responded involuntarily to certain sensations. While one might accept what he could not understand, he would not believe it. Some could and some could not believe a strict logical demonstration. Some men could not understand wit and numor, and ask for explanations of them. Others could not feel the tone and quality of color. So every man's selief was determined by the quantity and quality of his own powers, as affected by the force of training to habits n his age and nation. To few men was it optional as to matters of belief. Some beliefs were spontaneous; some depended on the individual and some upon the atmosphere in which he was. To a degree it was in the power of man to rise above the restrictions about him. A man was responsible for believing what he ought to believe. In business a man was bound to believe in what was true. So, also, in religiod sincerity was not enough. Facts were facts. If a man took a draught of Paris green thinking it was nice and was sincere, his stomach did not make an exception. Nothing more was asked in religion than in nature; facts were to be accepted. No man could throw the web of thought around the infinite and compass it, but he could believe. A man was responsible if he took steps to prevent his believing. The child was born far below par and had to undergo a system of training in all things. He was born a little animal and developed out of it. No one had a trade or profession at once, but got it by degrees. So in moral development, there must be a course of training. Haman infe lay in the expansible part. Men were born at zero and alterward rese.

No man is responsible for church doctrines. It mattered little whether a nan was a Calvinist or en Arminian.

"I now both "wild Mr. Receber, and he pursued signifimatters of belief. Some beliefs were spontaneous; some

"I am both," said Mr. Beecher, and he paused signifi-cantly, "in spots."

PREACHING IN HIS OLD PULPIT. The Rev. Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, for many years the pastor of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church,

wished to see Christ, but knew Him not. They, therefore, asked Philip, whom they knew, to show them Christ. When Philip told Him of the wish of these people, Christ answered: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die, is bringeth forth much fruit." Farmers often say: "What a thin crop of wheat!" It is thin because not enough wheat kernels died. Doesn't it seem strange that ha this beautiful world there must be death! But isn't it stranger that death should be the beginning of life. Christ meant that there can be no true manhood, no holoness in a man, until there has been a death of all that is unboly, all that is contrary to God's law to his heart. Christ also replied to Philip, "My soul is troubled," and then, "Father, glorify Thy mane," and a voice was heard from on high, saying: "I have glorified it and will glorify it again." Twice before had the voice of God applied, "This is My beloved Son, in whose I am well pleased." All this shows two things—the marvellous truthfulness of Christ, and also that if hearts are to be drawn to Christ then He must be lifted up before men.

You all know the wonderful power of His simple stery.

vellous truthfulness of Christ, and also that if hearts are to be drawn to Christ then He must be lifted up before men.

You all know the wonderful power of His simple story ever the hearts of men. I care not whether this story be told by a mother to her child in the cradie, by a minister to his congregation, or by a missionary to the Indians, its simple recital in every case draws men's hearts to Him. In 1800 the first missionary to the Indians, its simple recital in every case draws men's hearts to Him. In 1800 the first missionary to the Indians of North America beyond Hudson's Bay, paddled up the Nelson River in a cance. With him was one little Indian boy. That boy is still Bring, but now there is not a beathen Indian north of the 47th parallel of latitude to the Arctic Sea, and west of Hudson's Bay to the Pacific. Six or seven years ago I had the pleasurs of baptizing thirteen adult Indians, and these were the last to be converted. The whole region, which is larger than Europe, is divided into four discesses, in each of which are a bishop and ministers, many of the latter being Indians. In every house and every tent the Word of God is read and reverenced. We translate the Bible into the different languages of the tribes, and then by a method of our own teach a native to read it in our month. I don't mean that all these people are model Christians. What we are doing is to lift them up so that they may take a place and have a name among C-ristian nations, so that morally they may withstand the Anzio-Saxon tide that is about to sweep over them. Now, I want all of you to be missionaries and to bring next Sunday night one or two persons here whodo not usually come. There is no such glorious way of entering the kingdom of Heaven as to de it bringing some one else with you.

#### PUSHING MISSION WORK. The Ree, T. H. Sill at the Chapet of St. Chrysostom

At the Chapel of St. Chrysostom yesterday at Seventh-ave, and Thirth-ninth st., Anniversary services were held, sixteen years having passed since the founding of the St. Chrysostom Mission. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. T. H. Sill, the senior paster of the Mission.

Most of you present to-day, said the preacher, know little about the founding of this Mission, and of its work in the earlier years of its existence. Only two or three are here who were present at its beginning, for the congregation in a free church is necessarily changeable. For sixteen years it has pleased God to spare us, and we have labored incessantly among the people of the Mission and those about us, and much good has

us, and we have labored facessantly among the people of the Mission and those about us, and much good has been accomplished. The last year has been the most memorable in our history. Since the completion of our chapel, two years ago, the congregation has constantly increased. With the consecration of the house began a great improvement in our music, and there has been more interest taken in the services of the church. And now as we enter upon another year let us try to feel a deeper interest in the general missionary work of the church, both at home and abroad, upon the inspired principle that 'to whomsoever much is given of him shall much be required.' Besules this missionary work let us seek to reach a higher degree of spirituality, to strengthen the much life by diligent and frequent use of the means of grace, especially that highest of all, the Blessed Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, We have great opportunities for doing missionary work. This chapel is supported by Trinity Church, and does not require a penny. All our contributions are for charitable objects for the support and maintenance of the several guilds and societies of the church. During the last year for charitable objects there has been expeaded \$161 86; for educational purposes, \$63.64; for church societies, \$143.97; for objects ounside the chapel, \$9.000; making a total of over \$10.000. In the last sixteen years there have been 1.634 haptisms, 730 confirmations, \$1,516; for objects connected with the chapel, \$9.000; making a total of over \$10.000. In the last sixteen years there have been 1.634 haptisms, 730 confirmations, \$1,516; for objects connected with the chapel, \$9.000; making a total of over \$10.000. He had sixteen years there have been 1.634 haptisms, 730 confirmations, \$1,516; for objects connected with the chapel, \$9.000; making a total of over \$10.000. He had several sections, and the offerings have amounted to nearly \$8.9000.

Bishop Henry H. Nealy, of Maine, also spoke a few vords, congratulating the emission upon its s

#### EVOLUTION AND RELIGION. The Rev. Dr. Rylance at St. Mark's Church (Protestant Epis

The Rev. Dr. Rylance lectured at St. Mark's Church last night on "Evolution and Religion." text was Genesis t., 27: "So God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him." It is generally known, said the speaker, that

modern science, particularly, has encronched upon religion; that form of it known as evolutionism. To now many Christians in these days God is as much unknown as to those who listened to faul on Mar's Hill who regard thrist indifferently as a sort of wait drifting on the sea of circumstances to show us that there is something somewhere; who dread scientific discoveries for fear religion wit receive some sudden shock. This is a tetricise cownrutce in the face of that which should only foster certains and fully who head of circumstances to the many and the philosophy which scientists base on the sea of circumstances to show us that there is more thought the control of the control of the most thorough investigations. Evolution, I take it, implies the existence of a God, Go back which should only foster certains and fully who holds the world as in a balance. Go to the Pyramids, to Sinat, to the remotest human records, and be continued that the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. Look on the Jow and see faceout, the Arab and behold fear. The skepticism of this age is nard-headed and critical. Let us reason with it, using logic drawn from astronomy, of all sciences the most exact. On account of the distance of the earth from the moon listing to the remote that the cart is reason with it, using logic drawn from astronomy, of all sciences the most exact. On account of the distance of the earth from the moon listing to proportionally longer. And so on this we come to a star of the twellth magnitude, whose light mas travel for twellth magnitude, whose light mas travel for twellth magnitude, whose light mas travel for exceptionally, how might proportionally how make a grant by the control of the lower forms of him, he has always remained the same. A narrow skull is found occasionally, which theorists ball as the missing link, but that is nothing unstail. The proof of the Evolutionists is not forthcomber.

usual. The proof of the Evolutionists is not forthconsing.

But there is another favorite field for anthropologists—the savage. Scientists say that he is an imperfectly developed man in the stage of advancement. But the weight of evidence is just the contrary; for among these wild tribes are often found traces of former civilization. Even Mr. Spencer admits that the lower forms of mankind may not always be the primitive ones. Comparative physiology shows that the savage indeed has a brain which he has no use for. One string I wish to emphasize—the hypothesis of evolution is not opposed to religion. Eventionists cannot dispense with a maker.

THE WATER STREET MISSION. Special services to commemorate the begin-

ning of the ninth year of the "Jerry" McAuley Water Breet Mission were held at the Mission House, No. 316 Water-st., yesterday. The services lasted from 2:30 to 4:30 p. m., and from 7:30 to 9 p. m. James Talcott, of the Board of Trustees, presided. "Jerry" McAuley led in the singing.

In the afternoon there were present on the platform

ex-Governor E. D. Morgan and wife, Thurlow Weed, S. E. Hiscox and wife, R. F. Cutting and wife, W. W. Wicks and others. The session was mostly devoted to the relation of religious experience by members of the Mission. The treasurer, J. H. Boswell, reported an indebtedness of over \$5.00. This, with the estimated expenses, made the amount to be raised for the support of the Mission during the year \$3.600. Mr. McAuley then made an appeal for subscriptions. Mr. Cutting subscribed \$100 for himself and \$100 for his wife. His was followed by James Talcott, S. E. Hacox, Governor Morgan, Tunrlow Weed, Mr. Livingstone, Mr. Sheldon, A. W. Wicks, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, \$100 cach; Mrs. Hiscox, \$50; Mr. Chaffee, Mr. Barker and a "friend of the cause," \$25 cach. The speaker then asked if "anybody had got a big hat." The collection with the subscriptions, increased in the evening with \$100 from the University Place Church, amounted to over \$1,500.

"Jerry" McAuley announced that the Cremorns Mission in Tanty-second-si, would be opened about Christmas. Among the trustees of the new Mission are the Rev. Drs. Houghton and Hinton, John N. Stearns and S. E. Hiscox.

MEETING FOR CHIKISTIAN WORK. x-Governor E. D. Morgan and wife, Thurlow Weed, S.

MEETING FOR CHRISTIAN WORK.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work was held last evening in the Church of Our Saviour, at Pierrepont-st. and Monroc-Church of Our Saviour, at the place. It was presided over by Robert Faster, president of the Board of Managers. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall. An election of others followed, and Robert Foster was reelected president, Joseph R. Blossom and Alexander Forman vice-presidents, W. C. Gardner secretary, and T. C. Wallace treasurer. The treasurer's annual report showed the receipt of \$7,178.79 and the disbursement of \$6,849.60 Mr. Foster read the annual report of the Board of Directors, showing the work accomplished during the year. By the increase of the library to 9,000 volumes the plan of lending books would be begin soon.

Speeches were afterward made by Seth Low, Mayor-elect, United States Dastrict-Attorney Stewart L. Woodford, the State Charities' Commissioner Ripley Ropes, and the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, of this city. All urged the need of helping men to selp themselves. Dr. Bellows said that the problem of deading with pauperism would be the weightiest problem this nation would have to grapple with, and should engage the best thoughts and best projects of the best men and women. place. It was presided over by Robert Faster, presi-

SOLDIERS AT CHURCH.

The members of the 5th Regiment assembled in fatigue uniform at their armory, in Essex Mar-ket, at 3 p. m. yesterday, and marched from there, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abram L. Webber, to All Saints' Charch, at Henry and Scammel-sts. After the usual services of the Episcopai Charch and been con-ducted by the pastor, the Rev. William N. Dannell, the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Joan A. Fleisenaezer, preached to the regiment on "True and Revealed Reli-gion," taking for his text St. Matthew xxii., 23